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- a. The majority of available credit is used for cash advances or merchandise that is easily convertible to cash (e.g., electronics equipment or jewelry): or
- b. The customer fails to make the first payment or makes an initial payment but no subsequent payments.
- 21. A covered account is used in a manner that is not consistent with established patterns of activity on the account. There is, for example:
- a. Nonpayment when there is no history of late or missed payments;
- b. A material increase in the use of available credit:
- c. A material change in purchasing or spending patterns;
- d. A material change in electronic fund transfer patterns in connection with a deposit account: or
- e. A material change in telephone call patterns in connection with a cellular phone account.
- 22. A covered account that has been inactive for a reasonably lengthy period of time is used (taking into consideration the type of account, the expected pattern of usage and other relevant factors).
- 23. Mail sent to the customer is returned repeatedly as undeliverable although transactions continue to be conducted in connection with the customer's covered account.
- 24. The financial institution or creditor is notified that the customer is not receiving paper account statements.
- 25. The financial institution or creditor is notified of unauthorized charges or transactions in connection with a customer's covered account.
- Notice From Customers, Victims of Identity Theft, Law Enforcement Authorities, or Other Persons Regarding Possible Identity Theft in Connection With Covered Accounts Held by the Financial Institution or Creditor
- 26. The financial institution or creditor is notified by a customer, a victim of identity theft, a law enforcement authority, or any other person that it has opened a fraudulent account for a person engaged in identity theft.

[72 FR 63754, Nov. 9, 2007, as amended at 74 FR 22642, May 14, 2009; 76 FR 6688, Feb. 8, 2011; 79 FR 28401, May 16, 2014]

PART 42 [RESERVED]

PART 43—CREDIT RISK RETENTION

Subpart A-Authority, Purpose, Scope and **Definitions**

43.1 Authority, purpose, scope, and reservation of authority.

Subpart B—Credit Risk Retention

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Subpart C—Transfer of Risk Retention

- 43.11 Allocation of risk retention to an originator.
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Subpart D—Exceptions and Exemptions

- 43.13 Exemption for qualified residential mortgages.
- 43.14 Definitions applicable to qualifying commercial loans, qualifying commercial real estate loans, and qualifying automobile loans.
- 43.15 Qualifying commercial loans, commercial real estate loans, and automobile loans.
- 43.16 Underwriting standards for qualifying commercial loans.
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- 43.19 General exemptions.
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 43.22 Periodic review of the QRM definition, exempted three-to-four unit residential mortgage loans, and community-focused residential mortgage exemption.

AUTHORITY: 12 U.S.C. 1 et seq., 93a, 161, 1464, 1818, 5412(b)(2)(B), and 15 U.S.C. 780-11.

SOURCE: 79 FR 77740, 77764, Dec. 24, 2014, unless otherwise noted.

Subpart A—Authority, Purpose, **Scope and Definitions**

§43.1 Authority, purpose, scope, and reservation of authority.

- (a) Authority. This part is issued under the authority of 12 U.S.C. 1 etseq., 93a, 161, 1464, 1818, 5412(b)(2)(B), and 15 U.S.C. 780-11.
- (b) Purpose. (1) This part requires securitizers to retain an economic interest in a portion of the credit risk for